ABSTRACT

A method of evaluating memory/learning functions with the use of a model with glutamic acid N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) type receptor hypofunction as an animal model for schizophrenia and with the use of reference memory task, wherein there has been found concrete means for detecting any differences in activity between typical anti-psychosis drugs and atypical anti-psychosis drugs is found.

An in vivo animal model for screening of a therapeutic agent for improving cognitive dysfunction by schizophrenia is provided.